

O. C. SHEPARD CO.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

The patrons of our mill will be interested to know that we have recently installed complete electrical drives for the entire outfit. This with our gas power gives us two independent sources of power. With this equipment we can more than ever before insure our patrons of prompt and continuous service. As we have often said before our feed grinding plant is at your service every day in the week, morning and afternoon and nights and Sunday if necessary.

INTERMEDIATE CHICK FEED

For four to six weeks old chicks we have a grain feed that is courser than chick feed but finer than scratch feed. It is just right to follow chick feed and to grow the chicks on until they are old enough to eat the courser grains. It is intermediate chick feed.

We put this feed up in 10 lb., 25 lb. and 100 lb. packages. Poultry raisers will see the merits of this feed immediately. It supplies an urgent need in their business.

BABY CHICKS

We will have a big supply of all kinds the latter end of this week. Prices on some breeds are lower.

O. C. SHEPARD CO.

23 Public Square

East Smith Road

MEDINA, OHIO

APPLICATION FOR PAROLE

Notice is hereby given that Kirt D. Seely—48699, a prisoner now confined in the Ohio Penitentiary, has been recommended to the Ohio Board of Clemency, by the Warden and Chaplain as legally eligible to a hearing for Parole. Said Application will be for hearing on or after July 7, 1921.

W. I. BISHOP
Chief Clerk

May 27; June 3—10

NOTICE

Granger B. of E. will receive sealed bids for Janitor and for the transportation of pupils to and from school on the different routes. Each successful bidder will be required to furnish an approved bond in the sum of \$500. Bids for the furnishing of coal for the coming school year will also be received.

All bids must be in by 8 p. m., Monday, June 4, 1921, B. of E. reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

S. I. THOMPSON, Clk.

HIGH GRADE KEROSENE
FOR YOUR
INCUBATOR OR TRACTOR
ALSOLubricating Oils of all Kinds
High Test Gasoline

Call 2 R 2 4 9

THE FREE OIL CO.

SERVICE FIRST

REMEMBER WE ARE NOT A
PROFIT PRODUCER, BUT MERELY
AN AGENT EMPLOYED BY YOU,
SO MAKE YOUR WANTS KNOWN.....

Do you know that in the past few years there has been more PLYMOUTH TWINE used than ever before. Why? Because of first-class quality.

And we have it—THE FAMOUS PLYMOUTH TWINE.
Just arrived—

Car Sewer Pipe,

Dairy Feed,

Plaster,

Cement,

Brick,

Lead and Oil.

SERVICE and QUALITY are Scarce,

BUT WE HAVE IT HERE.

THE B. H. L. ELEVATOR AND SUPPLY CO.

VALLEY CITY, OHIO

FARM
STOCK

MILK ESSENTIAL FOR STOCK

While Good Pasture is Important for Calves No Substitute Will Take Place of Milk.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"You cannot starve a young animal so as to check its growth, and still get good results." This comment by a Missouri farmer on the problem of preventing runtiness in live stock is in accord with the experiences of several hundred other live stock owners who have contributed their experience to the United States Department of Agriculture's study of this subject. "Starvation," he adds, "caused by the robbery of the weak by stronger animals, improper and unscientific feeding, indigestion caused by careless



A Good Bull to Head the Herd.

feeding, unclean troughs, pails, and swill barrels—all of these things cause much of the trouble in farmer's experiences, especially in their hog lots."

In discussing the importance of milk as an essential food both for live stock and people, he remarks that while good pasture is very essential in the growth of calves, for veal calves no substitute will take the place of fresh cows' milk. "From my own experience," he states, "I know that no young animal will recover from retarded or stunted growth. As a child I was normal in size and my parents were of strong, sturdy, Scotch stock. When, some years ago, my parents settled as pioneers in Iowa, meat was a luxury, and milk and butter were unobtainable, at least for the first year. At the end of the year we got a cow and chickens, so our living conditions improved." He adds that malaria followed, and, although he outgrew the effects of the disease, he "never gained the physical strength, weight, or development of bone and muscle" that he should have had. "My normal weight," he says, "has been about 125 pounds, and still my health has been the best since I got the 'shakes.' Keep your young animals growing."

PRODUCTION OF GOOD HORSES

Increase in Number of Draft Animals Held to Be Great Need, Says Wayne Dinmore.

Horse dealers feel that the horse is "coming back." According to information gathered by the Horse Association of America and transmitted to J. F. Kuehn of university farm, secretary of the Minnesota Horse Breeders' association, more draft horses are now being sold for city use than for many years past. Increased production of good horses is held to be a great need at present. Wayne Dinmore, an authority well known in horse circles, says: "You can safely assure the farmers of a better market for their surplus animals."

HIGH SILLS CAUSE OF LOSS

Nebraska Breeder Finds That Little Pigs Are Unable to Follow Sows Into Pens.

Many pigs are lost and others are stunted in growth as the result of exposure because of high sills in front of hogpens. This is the observation of a Nebraska swine grower in a letter to the United States Department of Agriculture on the cause of runt live stock. He urges that stockmen examine their equipment, and be certain that small pigs are able to follow the sows into the pens. Attention to balanced rations, sanitation, and pure water are likewise mentioned as methods of preventing runts.

BENEFIT OF STABLE MANURE

It Should Be Balanced With Acid Phosphate, Which Is Comparatively Inexpensive.

Manure contains humus in plenty and all the necessary plant materials, as well as bacteria which put these materials into the most usable shape for crops. To get the full benefit of stable manure, however, it should be balanced with acid phosphate, which is comparatively inexpensive.

KEEPING HARNESS IN REPAIR

Neglect Results in Injury That Lessens Durability—Sew With Strong Linen Thread.

Neglect of harness results in injury that greatly lessens its durability. The sewing, which should have been done with strong waxed linen thread, must be kept in good condition. All buckles should remain solidly in place. It is advisable to wash and oil harness frequently.

DAIRY
FACTS

BETTER BULLS ADD PROFITS

Associations Make Possible Improved Sires at but Small Additional Cost to Dairyman.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Two years ago a bull association was organized in Webster County, Mo.; and a year later another one in the adjoining counties of Wright and Douglas. The experience of these two associations illustrates the tendencies that such organizations display. A tabular comparison is given below, from which it will be noted that both organizations brought about a great reduction in the number of bulls needed. Before organizing, Webster county had 1 bull for every 17 cows, and Wright and Douglas counties 1 bull for every 29 cows; but in each locality after they got the association into operation they found 1 bull for every 50 cows was enough.

Another great change was in the value of the bulls. Before the bull associations were organized the bulls which the members owned were valued at \$75 each. After organizing, the bulls purchased and owned by the two associations were worth on the average about \$275 each, which is nearly four times as much as the privately owned bulls.

Yet the cost was not much greater per farm. When an individual owns a bull, the value of the bull and the amount of the investment are the same; but in a co-operative association each man pays only a part of the cost. The tabulation shows that the investment per farmer, that is, the average amount that each man had to pay was about one and a quarter times as much after the organization as it was before, in Webster county, and a little over twice as much in the Wright-Douglas association; but in both cases the value of the individual



A High-Producing Cow—The Result of Good Breeding.

bull was three and two-thirds times as much. It appears, therefore, that by a comparatively small additional investment the members of these two associations were able to secure very much more valuable bulls.

Both these Missouri associations seem to have considerable influence in encouraging their members to keep pure-bred cows. The Webster county association started with only 2 pure-bred cows, but in 1920 there were no fewer than 95. The Wright-Douglas association had no purebred cows at all when it began, but a year later it had 12, a change which, though small, shows progress and may lead to great results in the future.

Comparative Figures.

	Webster County Association, June, 1918	Douglas County Association, Oct., 1919
Date of organization	June, 1918	Oct., 1919
Number of members at time of starting	21	26
Total number of cows at starting	300	200
Number of bulls owned by members before organizing	15	1
Number of bulls owned by association after organizing	5	4
Cows per bull before organizing	17	25
Cows per bull after organizing	50	50
Average value of bulls owned by members before organizing	\$75	\$75
Average value of bulls owned by association before organizing	\$275	\$275
Investment per farmer before organizing	\$42.71	\$30.15
Investment per farmer after organizing	\$53.45	\$42.31
Purebred cows at time of starting	2
Purebred cows at present	95	12

SUCCESS WITH YOUNG STOCK

Part of Constructive Benefits Lost by Failure to Properly Develop Animals.

To breed good dairy cattle and then fail to grow and develop them is to lose part of the benefits of constructive breeding. More beginners fail because they do not properly feed the stock they buy or breed, than fail from any other cause. Find the farmers who grow out their young stock, and you will find men who are making a success in their animal husbandry enterprises.

MUCH BUTTER IS IMPORTED

Efficiency of Foreign Dairymen Is Largely Responsible for Large Amount Coming Here.

The efficiency of the foreign dairy men is largely responsible for the vast amount of imported butter reaching this country. In Denmark the average cow's production is 220 pounds of butterfat a year. The average cow in this country is credited with less than 100 pounds.

POULTRY

SUCCESS IN RAISING GEESE

Fowls Subsist Largely on Grass During Growing Season, and Require Little Attention.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Practically all the geese in this country are raised in small flocks on general farms, and few, if any, farms are devoted entirely to raising geese. Geese can be raised successfully in small numbers and at a profit on farms where there is plenty of grass or pasture land with a natural supply of water. The birds, both young and old, are very hardy and are rarely affected by any disease or insect pests. Grass makes up the bulk of the feed for geese, and it is doubtful whether it pays to raise them unless good grass range is available. Geese are the closest known grazers, and both the mature geese and the partially grown goslings will get their entire living from a good pasture so long as the grass remains green.

A body of water where they can swim is considered essential during the breeding season, and is desirable during the rest of the year. If there is no natural pond, an artificial one or tanks may be supplied to advantage. The market for geese is not so general as for chickens; this fact should be considered, poultry specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture say, in undertaking to raise geese. The demand and the price paid for geese are usually good in sections where geese fattening is conducted on a large scale.

Geese are fed a ration to produce eggs during the latter part of the winter (about February 1, in the northeastern section of this country) or so that the goslings will be hatched by the time there is good grass pasture. They are allowed to make nests on the floor of the house, or large boxes, barrels, or shelters are provided for that purpose.

Goslings hatched under hens should be examined for head lice, and a little grease—lard or vaseline—applied with the fingers on the head and neck. Some breeders who hatch with both geese and hens give all the goslings to the geese, which make the best moth-



Geese Grow Rapidly and Are Rarely Affected With Disease.

ers. A few breeders prefer to breed the goslings artificially, keeping them from one to three weeks in the house at night in a covered bushel basket. To keep a record of their age and breeding the web of the feet of the newly hatched goslings should be

Read the Sentinel for the News.

punched. Hens with goslings may be confined to the coop and the goslings allowed to range. In mild weather the hens are allowed to brood the goslings from seven to ten days, when the latter are able to take care of themselves. It is very necessary to keep the young goslings dry, so they are usually kept confined in the morning until the dew is dried off, and they should not be allowed to get into water until partly feathered. This occurs when they are from two to four weeks old, depending on the weather and their range. Goslings caught and apparently drowned in a cold rain may sometimes be revived by drying in flannel near a fire.

Good-sized growing coops with board floors should be provided for the goslings, which must be protected from their enemies. When on range, the young bird needs some attention, as they may get lost or caught in post holes and odd corners. Young goslings, if confined, should be given grass yards and the coops removed frequently to fresh grass. It is better to keep the growing goslings separate from the old stock. Shade should be provided in hot weather. If very young goslings are allowed to run with large animals, they are apt to be injured or killed.

MAKE FOWLS WORK FOR FOOD

Grains Scattered in Litter Compel Hens to Exercise—Green Feed Aids Digestion.

All scratch feed or whole grain should be scattered in the litter, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Hens like to work for their living. Troughs or hoppers should be used for dry mash. They keep this feed always accessible. Noon is the time to provide fresh green food. It aids digestion.

POTATOES TAKE FERTILITY TO GROW A BIG CROP

Potatoes respond to liberal fertilization more than any other farm crop, according to the Ohio Experiment Station. Tests show that without fertilizer yields of potatoes decrease rapidly, averaging a loss of 74 bushels in 20 years.

Tests with field potatoes at the Ohio Experiment Station are made in a rotation of potatoes, wheat and clover. Where the potatoes have been fertilized at the rate of 160 pounds of acid phosphate per acre there is an average increase of 8 bushels per acre, but when 100 pounds of muriate of potash was added to each of the potato and wheat crops, the average is increased by 34 bushels per acre, or a total yield of 166 bushels.

Eight tons of manure applied to clover sod before plowing down for potatoes has given a 25-year average of 171 bushels.

Specialists state that it is best to grow field potatoes in a regular rotation, keeping an interval of 2 or more years between the potato crops because of the liability of disease, carrying over from one crop to the other.

Plowing down a clover sod which has been treated with 10 tons of manure per acre and the potatoes fertilized with 300 to 400 pounds of acid phosphate will satisfy the fertility requirements for the crop.

NOTICE

I am the duly authorized agent of the Ohio Farmer in this territory and will be pleased to have your patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER, Medina, O. 30-4

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AT

Greatly Reduced Prices

the G. W. RICKARD

STOCK OF FERTILIZERS

3 BRANDS HIGH GRADE GOODS

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